1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Hunan and Hupeh, ramie is also produced in comparatively large quantities, but the production data are not available. Liu-yang and Li-ling in Hunan Province are two of the places where ramie is made into grass-linen cloth.

VI. FISHERIES OF CENTRAL-SOUTH

Central-South China has abundant fresh and salt water fisher resources. The province of Kwangtung within the Pearl River Valley, and including Hainan Island, markets more fish than any other province of the region. Within the three-year period from 1950 to 1953, the Central People's Government has introducted a series of measures to support the fishing enterprises of this region. A fishery loan of over 53,000,000,000 Yuan ($2,200,000) is claimed to have been distributed throughout the province to help the fishermen to repair their boats, mend their nets, and purchase more gear. Ten large fishery markets were established in fishery centers such as Canton and Chungshan to stabilize the prices and to do away with exploitation by middlemen.[28] In 1950, the abundant catch of fish from the fishing banks of Tongking Bay alone was the largest in twenty-five years, yielding an

28. Current Background, Hong Kong, U S. Consulate General, March 1, 1954, No. 281, p. 15.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

A. State-owned Trading Companies

655
443

Six domestic trading companies were established in 1950: the China Food Company, the China Textiles Company, the China Salt Company, the China General Merchandise Company, the China Coal and Building Materials Company, and the China Native Products Company.[73] All of these trading companies have established branches and sub-branches in nearly all of the major cities of Central-South China. Some companies, such as the China General Merchandise Company and the China Native Products Company, have established branches in rural areas. In 1953, the state introduced a system of planned purchase and supply of grain and edible vegetable oils. The state grain markets were established throughout the country. In June 1954 there were approximately 1,200 such markets in Central-South China, and the number increased to about 9,000 at the end of July in the same year.[74] The progres of the planned purchase and supply of grain was rapid during the second half of 1954. In Central-South China 69.4 per cent of the projected target was completed[75] by November 20, 1954.

In September 1954 the planned purchase of cotton and the planned purchase and supply of cotton cloth

73. Tu-pao Shou-ts'e [Newspaper Reading Handbook], Hankow Ch'ang-chiang jih-pao she [Yangtze Daily Co.], 1950, pp. 422-23.

74. China Weekly, No. 106, Jan. 10, 1955, p. 38.

75. Ibid., p. 39.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

were introduced. The primary aim was to eliminate the private wholesale and retail dealers in cotton cloth and to stabilize the prices. As a result of these new measures, the majority of the cotton and cotton-cloth shops were liquidated and such shops changed to other trades. In Kwangtung, approximately 110 branches of the China Cotton Textile Company were organized at the end of August 1954, with about 5,000 civilian retail shops acting as company agents.[76]

655
443

B. Supply and Marketing Co-operatives

The supply and marketing co-operative in Communists China is an organization formed on a "voluntary basis" by the peasants. Its capital is made up of shares held by the members; it supplies members with farm implements, fertilizer, and daily necessities, and markets their agricultural produce and products of the local industries. The state trading companies and their branches often make advance contracts with these co-operatives by supplying them their products at fixed low prices. The Communists reported that about 32,625 supply and marketing co-operatives including 1,868 consumer co-operatives, with a total membership of 166 million, had been organized by the end of June 1954. At least, 10,000 such co-operatives were estimated to have been set up in Central-South China during the same period.[77] These co-operatives did an

474
443

76. Ibid.

77. Far Eastern Economic Review, Hong Kong. Vol. XVIII, No. 19, p. 597.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

by the Central-South Military and Political Committee, provides a form of control over the cotton yarn and cloth market. In order to keep enough finished goods on hand and provide sufficiently for the market, the state-owned trading companies were allowed to control, according to their needs, a part or the whole of the products of private enterprises.[80] In Canton, public and private factories and the cotton textile merchants were required to register the amount of cotton cloth bought, produced, and kept in inventory. Private and public institutions were also required to apply to the Municipal Industry and Commerce Bureau for permission to transport their cotton goods to the suburb of Canton.[81] Under these circumstances, the private cotton and cotton-cloth dealers were, naturally, forced either to change their occupation or to be reorganized to state capitalism.[82]

After the abolition of about three million private peddlers in Central-South China, the supply of necessary commodities was curtailed, causing great inconvenience to the rural communities. The Ministry of Agriculture issued new directives to Party and government workers to allow the peddlers to handle all retail sales throughout the rural districts in order to stabilize the trade channels between city and rural areas.[83]

---

80. People's Daily, Peking, Aug. 22, 1951.

81. Hsing-tao Jih-pao [Sing-tao Daily], Hong Kong, Oct. 12, 1951.

82. Ibid.

83. New China Monthly, Peking, No. 65, March 1955, p. 153.

1. Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Table 7. The Native Products Fairs of the Central-South China Area in 1962 *

Fair	Total Trading Volume (Millions)
443 Chungnan Native Products Fair Hankow, April	¥102,900 ($4.3)
438 Chungnan Commodity Fair Wuhan, July	¥2,323,200 ($96.8)
543 Hunan Native Products Fair Changsha, May	¥110,600 ($4.6)
Changsha Commodity Fair Changsha, October	¥180,000 (7.5)
West Hunan Native Products Fair Yüanling, June	¥21,400 ($0.9)
Honan Third Commodity Fair Chengchow, November	¥527,800 ($22.0)
Kiangsi Native Products Fair Nanchang, April	¥30,000 ($1.2)
Nanchang Commodity Fair Nanchang, July	¥117,000 ($4.4)
Kwangsi Commodity Fair Nanning, August	¥188,000 ($7.8)
Kweilin Commodity Fair Kweilin, July	¥ 56,600 ($2.4)
South-China Commodity Fair Canton, November-December	¥1,600,000 ($66.7)
Central Kwantung Commodity Fair Chiangmen, October	¥168,000 ($6.9)
Hainan Commodity Fair Haik'ou, February	¥8,000 ($0.3)
	¥5,450,200 ($228.8)

* Economic Weekly, Shanghai, No. 21, May 28, 1963, p. 7.

(Table 7 faces p. 992.)

/35/
C 712 were built for defense. At such places as Huang-lo-chai and Shui-ta-t'ien in the sub-prefecture large paos were erected. In thinly populated and topographically restricted areas, t'uns were built, which communicated with each other for mutual defense. A t'un is built according to the requirements of the place, varying from several chang to more than ten chang in width, and from ten to 30 chang in length. The foundation of a t'un is laid with two or three ch'ih of rough stones, on which are added two layers of bricks about four or five ch'ih in height; and then the crenulated wall with apertures for observation and firing guns is put. Each t'un accommodates a few dozen men. Animals and grains are also sheltered in it." There
C 361 712 are two kinds of paos, the stone and the earth paos. A small pao is oval in shape, a street runs through the center, bordered by residential dwellings, with two pao gates at the two ends of the street. A big pao is round in shape with three or four pao gates (Illus. 9), and the streets within are often in the shape of a cross.

C [342] Besides the paos and the t'uns in the Miao area there are many stone houses /tiao/. Formerly in the areas around these stone houses t'un soldiers were posted to keep watch. Today, such areas have become little settlements, as in Illus. 10. These are villages near the stone houses. The Chinese also settled at important communication points leading to bridges.
C [491] [443] They even built houses on bridges, forming bridge streets, such as shown in Illus. 11. Some markets also have appeared at ferry points along the rivers. Chinese settlements are distributed mostly along communication lines and garrison points so that in case of alarm they can come to each other's aid.

M 361 [712] [363] The Miao settlement is called "chai" (Illus. 12, 13), built generally against a mountainside or along a river, without any uniform appearance. The chai wall is made of earth or stone slabs, and there is no definite number of gates. The streets of a chai zigzag up and down, with tiny alleys on both sides. In each alley there are a few families. The alleys are